BUROPE.

Our special correspondents in Europe furnish the following details of our cable telegrams to the 8th of

A telegram from Bombay, of October 5, se The steamship Octavia, which has arrived at Trinomatec, reports that Dr. Livingstone is believed to within a week's march of Zanzibar.

ENGLAND.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Chinese Rubnasy in London-First Recep-tion by the English-Reminiscences of the Tour in America-Minister Barlingame's Position and Dipiomatic Prospects.

London, Oct. 7, 1868.

The Chinose Ambassadors and their suite are so well known in the United States through the copious and accurate reports of the Herald that a letter concerning their doings in London will seem to most Americans like news about old friends. On the part of the Chinese this feeling of friendship is fully reopprocated. They are never tired of talking of their journeyings in the New World and of the kindness, citality and generosity of the American people. Indeed, so interested are they in the affairs of the United States that they might almost be taken for an embassy from that country as well as their own.

Since their arrival in London the Chinese have re-sided at the Grosvenor Hotel, a very large and fashionable establishment at the Victoria station of the Brighton Railway. The hotel is one of those immense edifices which the English railway companies have erected at nearly every terminus in London, of the second floor, consisting not only of an ample

have erected at nearly every terminus in London, and the Chinese have secured exclusively the whole of the second floor, consisting not only of an ample number of bedrooms and dressing rooms, but also of magnificent saloons, very elegantly furnished and ying with the best hotels of New York in comfort and luxury. If the Chinese are not so much at home here as in the United States it its soiely on account of the climate, which is already cold, wet and wintry. The Hilland has already recorded the cool reception and welcome which the English press and public have bestowed upon this important embassy from the orient. Minister Euriliganue is too good a diplomatist net to feel this change in the popular atmosphere and govern himself accordingly. Consequently the Chinese have been much more reserved in their intercourse and restricted in their movements than when among their American friends. They feel that they are persons of rank and distinction, entrusted with a diplomatic mission of the utmost importance, and they also seel that the English people have been prejudiced against them and that this prejudice must be lived down and overcome. They do not go out here as they did in America. They have attended no places of amusements. Some of them have been to see a few of the sights of London; but this was done very quetty and unoetentationsly. They are anxious not to make a show of themse performers. This shows that they understand the English i cople as well as they understand the English i cople as well as they understand the English i cople as well as they understand the English i cople as well as they understand the English i cople as well as they understood the Americans. Among friends they laid of all reserve; among prejudiced opponents they stand upon the dignity of their mission.

It is, however, but justice to add that the British government has not imitated the indifference of the press, although i believe that the government advised this lindifference in order to gain an apparent point in dealing with the emb

appeared eagor to have the embassy andershad that he had no prejudices nor jealousies in regard to their mission.

Minister Burlingame looks forward to a lengthened stay in England, and arrangements have been made for the ambassadors to visit the chief chies and places of interest in the kingdom; but it is deemed prudent to remain quietly in London until after the formal reception of the embassy by the Queen. When this formality is completed the inaction of the ambassadors will be succeeded by a whirl of gayetics and entertainments, among which a splendid danner, given by the Lord Mayor of London city, is aircady in contemplation. The objects of the embassy have only to be thoroughly known in England to secure a spontaneous public acknowledgment of their merits, and the adverse comments of the prejudiced press will all be hushed when royalty itself has stamped the mission with official approbation. But even now, aithough diplomatic London is really "out of town," some of the leading personages in society have called upon the ambassadors, and Minister Burlingame has entertained Dean Stanley am other notabilities at diamer, although he is as yet obliged to refuse the usual return for such hospitaity. After the Queen has received the embassy all such social courtesies will be a reade.

to refuse the usual return for such hospitality. After the Queen has received the embassy all such social courtesies will be en regle.

The ambassadors comprehend perfectly that certain interesis in England are opposed to their massion and to the peaceful and progressive spirit in which this embassy to Europe has been conceived and carried out. But they also comprehend that where there are no difficulties to be overcome there is little credit to be gained, and I believe that as they regard England as the government most likely to create obstacles in their way, so they approach the task of diplomatic negotiations here with the most cost and enthusiasm. The embassy is composed, as the Americans know, of scholars and gentlemen who are not likely to swerve from the indicious and diguitied course appropriate to their was characters and the objects of their mission. They will deal, therefore, with the English government directly and simply, and the utterances of the press can neither disturb their equantinity nor deteat their intentions. Still it would be unjust to say that they do not feel the dincerne between the ould formalities of their reception here and the hearty enthusiasm of their reception here and the hearty enthusiasm of their welcome in the United State. They do feel it, they feel it deeply and keenly: but it only increases their affection for the Americans and must ultimately injure, instead of benchung English interests; for the ambassadors send homo to the American and reports of everything that occurs, and the anthorities in China fully comprehend the distinction between American trendship and English neutrality.

Another point which shows how intimately the

Another point which shows how infinately the Churse and Americans are connected in present grapathy and fature interests is the fact that Alinister Burhagame doubless finds a great jealousy of the United States and a dislike to the decided lead which our government has taken in regard to the new Chinese treaty. But in all his intercourse with Englishmen he loses no opportunity of explaining the position and resources of the great Western Power. Although officially the representative of China he never torgets that he is an American and that he is proud of his country. Englishmen who are brought into confact with him do not dislike this; they really admire it. After all, the American representative who comes here and seen begins to talk as if he were half achanged of his native land and half sorry that he was not born on this sucred soil meets with little true sympathy, however the papers may praise his friendly speeches while it serves their purpose to fatter him. Like sit he never thinks nor speaks of it as a master of sight importance. On the contrary, although officially devoted to the duties of his high office, shinker Burtingame can, upon occasion, by aside in private life his Oriental robes and diplomatic ceremonies and express to Englishmen, with the Minnest plainness, the genuine American view of the polley of Great Britain.

It only remains to add that all the members of the ther point which shows how intimately the Britain.
It only remains to add that all the members of the eminass, are in excellent health and desire to be cordinary remembered to all their American friends.

ROME

The Pope and Ex-Queen of Spain-Puglatve Monarches in Shelter-Papal Invitation to Outside Churches-State of Merals Near

Bown, Sept. 29, 1868, Rome has been so long a sort of refuge for the destitute, in the way of dethroned sovereigns, that it appears quite natural for Plo Nino to give orders for the Quirinal Palace to be prepared for Queen Isabella II., now that her subjects' rebellious conduct is rendering Spain inconvenient as well as unsafe for a continuation of her Majosty's abode. The last telegrams and a confidential council held at the Vatican determined his Holiness to offer to the fugitive Queen, in case that the present threatening storm should really burst over her throne and dynasty, on equally safe and honorable place of retirement, as rould doubtless have been offered by her Catholic Moiesty to the fugitive Poutiff a year ago, if Garl-

Majesty to the Ingitate Foliair a year ago, if Gari-baidi's voluniteers had got into Rome instead of suc-cumbing to the meruelles of the Chassepot rines. The Papai Nuncio at Madrid, Monsignor Franchi, keeps Cardinal Antonelli well apprised of all that is going on, and the ex-King of Naples gets equally regular intelligence at the Farness Palace from his brother, the Count of Girgenti, while the young

Infant of Spain, who lately enlisted in the corps of Pontifical Zounves, adds telegrams from his relations to the common stock of official intelligence. Every day, however, the news gets worse, and even here at Rome the fatt of the Spainsh Bourbon dynarty is now considered to be sealed. The prayers ordered to be put up by his Heliness for the triumph of the good cause having proved increctant, nothing remains to be done but to deplore the downfall of another legitimate throne, and to refrain from all communication with the usurpers, in compliance with which principle Cardinal Antonelli has sent to Monsignor Franchi the Pope's orders for that Nuncio to leave Madrid the moment that the revolutionary government shall be installed there.

The text of the Pope's address to the Greek and Oriental bishops, fowting them to attend the approaching General Council, is published. Pio Nono's predecessors were less sanguline than he is in hoping to be able to re-establish unity between the Latin and Greek Caurches, for Popes Clement VII., Paul III., Julius III. and Plus IX. all abstained from inviting the Greek prelates to the Council of Trent. But Plo Nono goes further still. He is about to invite Protestant bishops and cleers of all denominations, omnes dissidentes, to the Council, and some reports go to state that Jews, Mussulmen and Pagans will be comprised in this universal summons. But this is improbable, as the the Pope in his address to the Eastern bishops only states that he is greatly anxious about the salvation "of all Christian souls," whence it is certainly to be inferred that he expects neither Jews, Mussulmen nor Pagans at the Council. This tendency towards an universal embrace sounds very well, but the practical result cannot and will not correspond. Pius IX. has tried it already—once unsuccessfully. In 1808 he addressed the Eneyclica in suprema to the Eastern schismatics, inviting them to return to the true Church, but the Empero Nicholas prohibited the introduction of the letter into Russia, and threatened

The prisoners tried by the Consulta tribunal for the

beria and knout their diocesans in case of disobedience.

The prisoners tried by the Consulta tribunal for the
first category of insurrectionary offences last autumn have had soutence passed on them. Monti
and Bossi are condemned to death and the others to
the galleys, but it is said that the Pope intends to remit the capital panishment. The same tribunal has
been trying three criminals for a crime which sufficiently demonstrates the state of morals among the
peasants around Rome. After drinking copiously in
an osteria at a little town named Zagavola, these
men declared that they would kill the first person
they encountered on leaving the wine shop. The lot
of slayer fell on one of their number, wao immediately after met his own father in the street, but protested against killing him, promising to settle the
business of the second coner instead. This happened to be the Mayor, or Priore of the town, who,
going quietly towards his home, was shot dead witaout remorse by the gratuitous assessin.

The energy of the litalian military commanders
has nearly destroyed brigandage in the southern
provinces of the kingdom, but there are still dangerous and rapacious bands on the Papal territory, the
principal one, about ferty strong, being ensconced
in the forest of Caserts, under the command of
Paniel. Robberles and capturing people for ransoms continue to make it very unpleasant to live in
the Pope has an army of 16,405 men, of whom 613
are cavairy and 633 artillery soldiers. Why a few
scores of scoundrels are allowed to ride rough shod
over the country is inconceivable. On the 23d there
were disembarked at Civita Vecchia, for the Populical
army, 200 cases of artillery projectiles, and on the
24th twenty cases of Remington rides and cartouches
from Birmingham, where Colonel De Charrette and
two Papal artillery officers have lately been trying to
accelerate the delivery of the 6,000 Remingtons ordered there for the use of the Papal techequer,
but from the contributions of good Catholics, among
whom t

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Bose Bull Notes. To-day, should the weather be favorable, the Unions, of Morrisania, will play the All England Eleven's base buil nine at lindson City. As this Eleven have been liberal enough and clear headed enough to see something in the game of base ball which old fogled fogy British Americans or American which old fogled fogy British Americans or American Britishers could not, for rather would not see, the base ball players should show their appreciation of the good spirit of the Eleven by attending the game this atterneon. Several of the visitors have already learned some of the points of base ball and being quick, sure hitters and magnificent fleders could, with practice, be enabled to cope successfully with our strongest nines.

The laws governing the State and National Associations and the game of base ball are unnecessarily and foolishly severe in some points and entirety too toose in many others. To take this matter into consideration a meeting of the officers of the State Association will be held on Wednesday, November 4 prox., at "The Study."

The home and home game between the Empires and Gothams and the last appearance this season of either club will be on Thursday next. Both parties were short handed at the last game, but the mines are requested to be on hand at the very carliest hour possible, so that a full and pleasant game may be played.

The Earle Club, of Fiatbush, is mourning the re-

The very unpropitious appearance of the weather at the time appointed for the home-and-home game yesterday between the Atlantics and Mutuals induced the postponement of the game until Wednes-

day.

The Actives intend to follow the lead of the Empire, Knickerbocker and such clubs during the next reason and do the strictly amateur business.

Matches to Come Off.

To-day—All England Eleven vs. Union, of Morrisania, on St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hudson City.

To-merrow—Eagle vs. Social. Mutual vs. Atlantic, home-and-home, con Union Grounds. Alaska vs. Alpha, home-and-home, Capitoline Grounds.

Thursday—Maryiand Club, of Baltimore, vs. Atlantic, at Union Grounds. Empire vs. Gotham, home-and-home.

Thursday—Maryland Club, of Indianology, A. A., Indica, at Union Grounds. Empire vs. Gotham, home-and-home.
Priday—Maryland vs. Eckford, on Union Grounds.
Saturday—Maryland vs. Matunt, on Union Grounds.
Bekfera vs. Star, Capitoline Grounds.

Man of the All England Eleven will play a game of base ball to-day with the Union Club of Merrisanta at the St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hudson City, N. J. As none but members of the Eleven will play against the Unions the game will be quite inter-esting.

On Wednesday and Thursday a grand cricket match On Wednesday and Thursday a grand cricket match will be played as a complimentary testimonial to the veteran Sam Wright. Mr. Wright is well known as a most indefatigable worker for the benefit of the cricketers, and has succeeded in obtaining the respect of all who have ever become acquainted with him. In the game to be played the All England Eleven will be divided—six on each side. The sides will be filled up from the best local players, and opportunities will be given to witness all the great bowlers. There being but eleven on each side will add to the interest of the game, and the match may confidently be expected to be the finest display of cricket ever seen in America.

HORSE MOTES.

Mr. Deming drives a very stylish cross team, a chestnut and gray. They trot very fast.

Part of the Club grounds on Harlem lane was sold a few days ago for \$35,000.

Mr. Risley shows up a bay pacer on Harlem lane frequently that some folks think can go in 2:20.

frequently that some folks think can go in 2:20.
Charlle Tull has a clipper in a bay mare, which he handles like a professional.

Mr. Bonner is driving Peerless and Lantern together. They work comfortably.
Two very fine mares of the Knox breed—Lady Norwood and shepr—died very suddenly hast week.

Mr. King and lady seem to enjoy their rates behind their fast black mare. They relied a brush nagely.

Lew Pettee aiternates his drives with Ella Sherwood and Daley Burns. Both mares are looking gay.
Ed. Jones has a new roadster. It will take a French velociped to beat nim in the Park.

The mare Fidget makes some of the notables on the lane very uneasy when they tackle her for a brush.

this land very uneasy when they tackle her for a brush.

Cockroft, with Dunderberg, and Weaver, with Income, had a fine race down the Lane the other afternoon. It was neck and neck to the finish.

J. B. Lawton, of Boston, has a bay coit by Norwich, a second Hambletonian, that he thinks can beat any green horse. Try him.

Mr. Lewis was showing up a very handsome team in the Park last week. They do not seem to be troubled with speed, however.

Mr. A. R. Phyle has a very fast team in his mare Larly Lockwood and norse My Tom. They showed a 2:30 gait for a short distance on Central avenue on Sunday.

Twang appears to be a Brorite name with the

Sunday.

Twang appears to be a favorite name with Dan Mace for trotters. He has a number by that name, and proprietors of trotting tracks and it diments to tell which Twang is entered for their purses. It was so at Narraganest last week.

Cautral avenue is the trotting ground now and the fast one can be seen every attenuous doing their the rast ones can be seen every atternoon doing their speedy work between the bridge and Jerome Park. The road is very suitable for fast work, as it does not far the shoulders of the trotter. The lane is very hard at present and is not sprinkled, as formerly, It must be damp and soft to be pleasant for horses.

THE DEEDS OF A VILLAIN.—The statement is made The Deeds of a Villain.—The statement is made that Silas James, the murderer, recently executed at Worcester, a few days prior to the execution of his sentence inside confession of many criminal acts, among them that he set fire to the Riverside Park stables in Boston, three years ago, by which Henry C. Beckwith, Esq., of this city, lost his valuable horses Prince, Belie of Hartford and mate and others, valued at about \$40,000. He had some spite against Mr. Beckwith, and took this cowardly way to revenge himself. He stated before he died that he could reveal many things which would bring into diagrace many specting men who now stood well before their associates, but he declined to divuige.—
Boston Journal, Oct. 19.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Culendar—Alleged Murder Cases, Before Judge Benedict. Judge Benedict took his seat at eleven o'clock this morning and proceeded to call the calendar of cases, ome of which had been set down for that hour John K. Lambert, charged with the murder of J.
Henry Parker on the high seas, was arraigned. Mr.
John Shiehis, deputy cierk of the court, read the tadictment, to which the accused pleaded not guilty,
and the trial was set down for Priday next.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Counterfeiting.

Before Commissioner Osborn. The United States vs. Frederick Power .- The de fendant was arrested some days ago on a charge of assing a counterfeit twenty-five cent ourrency stamp on the proprietor of the Winter Garden. When an on the proprietor of the "stuff" was found with him. The examination was set down for to-day. Deputy Marshal byper testailed to arresting the defendant; was present when the package of counterfeit stuff was found at defendant's feet, and which, it is alleged, he dropped at the time. The defendant was held for further examination in default of \$600 bail.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. The Running of City Railroads on Broadway-The Old Dry Dock Railroad Case.

Before Judge Sutherland. The People, dc., vs. The Dry Dock, East Broad way and Battery Railroad Company.—It will be remembered that in the fall of 1863, in the interval from Saturday night to Sunday evening, the defendanis extended their railway track from its present southern terminus at Ann street and Broadway, in front of the HERALD Building, diagonally across and down Broadway to Fulton street, west, with a view of making a through connection to the Battery. An injunction was granted in this suit by Judge Suther-

of making a through connection to the Battery. An injunction was granted in this suit by Judge Sutherland, temporarily enjoining the defendants from running their cars over the newly laid track, and requiring them to take up the ruils, and yesterday the case came up on trial, the plainting demanding judgment that the railway company be perpetually enjoined from laying rails or running cars over the route referred to.

For the plainting it was claimed that the act was wholly beyond the right genarateed to the defendants by their charter, which permitted them to lay rails and run and operate their railroad "to Brondway." The question of public inconvenience, also, which is the most important consideration to the people, was also discussed at some length.

The defence argued that the right granted to the company to lay their rails to Broadway meant the right to lay rails and run as far as the centre of the readway of that thoroughfare, and that, power being also by their charter extended to them to construct and run their line through Frilton and other streets west of Broadway to the Fattery, they have also the right to operate their road to the centre of Rusadway from Finton street, west, thus making their connection in the middle of the street. Otherwise the company was prevented from enjoying the francisles conferred upon them in their charter.

The plainting further contended that even if the charter provided that the defendants might run their road "across" Broadway, the running of the track from the Branto Bulking to Fulton street would be an excess of that privilege, as it would invoice the running of cars not only "across" Broadway, but "down" and upon that thoroughfare, by reason of its oblique direction, for a distance of 105 feet.

The Court reserved its decision.

MARINE COURT-TRIAL TERM. "Clabs's are Not Always Trumps.

Before Judge Curtis.
Sarah Jane Greer vs. John Callery, a Police man.—The plaintiff sued fot the recovery of \$500 damages for injuries sustained through assault and battery committed on ker by the defendant, Callery, who is a patrolman of the Thirteenth precinct. It appeared from the complaint that the plaintiff resided in Columbia street, and that on the 20th of June last the defendant entered her premises and dragged her out, taking her with violence under arrest to the station house and on the following morning arraigning her before Judge Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court. He there preferred a charge against her of tearing off his shield, but the Court dismissed his complaint. Plaintiff was in a peculiarly delicate condition at the time and claimed on this trial that her life and that of her unborn child were greatly endangered in consequence of the fill treatment she received from Callery.

The defendant, in his answer, claimed that he exercised no more than necessarly means for the arrest of the plaintiff and that it was so exercised solely in the discharge of his duty.

Some superb swearing was done by the witnesses on both sides, from which it could be gleaned with a presumption of credibility, that Mrs. Greer was endeavoring to prevent the arrest of her husband, who was involved more or less in a row, and that the knight of the locust, yelept Callorr, used very decisive means to put the queueus on her resistance, getting her down on the floor and handling her promiseuously and roughly.

The case was tried before the court without a jury. battery committed on her by the defendant, Callery,

miscuously and roughly.

The case was tried before the court without a jury, and Judge Curils gave judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of fity-one dollars, with costs, and granted an allowance to her counsel of twenty-are deliars, remarking that he would not adjudge vindictive damages, but an example must be made a cases of this description.

BOURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SCHRENZ CORR-CIRCUIT-Part 2.—Nos. 1618, 1638, 1728, 1728, 1720, 1732, 1734, 1734, 1738, 1748, 1756, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1762, 1764, 1764)5, 1768, 1466. SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nes. 90, 243, 220, 113, 34, 49, 89, 134, 141, 216, 341, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 222. SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 1, 38, 49, 49, 50, 60, 61, 63, 65.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the ther-

2 M. 62 12 P. M. Average temperature Sunday. POSTPONEMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICERS' RECEP

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICERS' RECAR-TION.—In consequence of the death of Colonel Gov-erneur Norris, United States Army, brother-in-law of the wife of General Waltan, the commandant of Gov-ernor's Island, the contemplated officers' reception for Thursday next with not take place. FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Robert W. Bannen, who had been employed about Washington Market, was

yesterday found dead in bed at his late residence, No. 104 Vessy street. The remaios were carried to the Morgue, and Coroner Schirmer will hold an BODY FOUND.—About a week ago Emil Christianson, a lad seven years of age, left the house of his parents, No. 318 Delancy street, and was seen no

more alive. Yesterday afternoon the remains of the boy were found in the dock foot of Delancay street and taken to the residence of his parents, Whore Coroner Rollins will hold an inquest to day. DEATH FROM INJURIES.—On Saturday night Henry

Koster, a German, forty years of age, who kept a Roser, a German, forty years of age, who keps a lager neer salcon at 603 Ninth avenue, while engaged in putting up his window shutters, shipped and fell into an area way, thus fracturing his skull. He was conveyed into the house where he lingered till Sun-day night when death insued. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Tax Recrives's Office.—The business in this de-

partment is just now exceedingly brisk and Receiver smith and his corps of assistants have been earning their money by downright hard work. The duty of collecting the taxes for the current year commenced on the 7th inst., and up to Saturday last the amount collected was \$3,429,864 \$1. On Saturday the amount received was \$545,951 12; yesterday, \$374,225 \$69, making the total collected thus far \$3,259,941 63.

PRIMALE TYPESETTERS.—The members of the Female Typographical Union came together last even-ing at 63 East Broadway, and proceeded to organize ing at 63 East Broadway, and proceeded to organize a training school for female compositors. The male directors of the society decimed it advisable to exclude the press, and consequently the deliberations of the fair assemblage are lost to the world. The "Female Union" has now become part and parcel of the male Union; guided by its rules, obeying its injunctions and taking all the risks of the older and stronger organization. Will Miss Sesan B. Authony acquiesce in this submissiveness on the part of her punitiff.

PATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY .-- An inquest was yesterday held at the Morgue by Coroner Schirmer on the body of an unknown man, whose name, howthe body of an unknown man, whose name, however, is supposed to have been John Cullen, whose
death resalted from injuries received by being run
over at Ninety-first street by a freight train belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company on Saturday last. The engineer and others in charge of
the train deposed to seeing no one on the track, and
a policeman near the spot at the time say nothing
of deceased. Deceased had been on the train and
was ordered off at the last station. It is believed he
was intoxicated, and, failing off, was run over. The
jury rendered a verdict of seeddeats death. Deceased was about forty years of age.

BOAND OF SUPPREVISIONS.—This board convened yesgerday morning by special call, with the president,

Supervisor Roche, in the chair. There was no time lost in getting to work, and the way in which the papers flew from the president's desk to the clerk's, the manner in which one clerk rathed through the resolutions and another rathed through the roll resolutions and another rattled through the roll might, by a slight stretch of the imagination be supposed to be the working of a rathing mill. And yet in this apparent madness there was much method, and all tidings worked very smoothly, when the whiri of the meeting had somewhat subsided it might be discovered that the Board had assigned the members to receive the election returns of the general election in Kovember, proximo; had adopted a resolution to pay the laborers on the new Court House the sum of \$5.436 for labor to date; another to pay the County Clerk, Charles B. Loew, \$4,511 12; another to pay Sacrill, J. O'Brion, \$12,705 so, and another to pay the Coroners \$16,220 for cilicial services for the quarter ending September 30, 1895; had reschinded the taxes levied on a large number of individuals, and had adjourned to "meet by chance the usual way."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A TAILOR CHARGED WITH LARCENY .- James Dunion, alias James Carroll, a tallor, sixty-two years of age, living at No. 9 Mulberry street, was yesterday ago, living at No. 9 Mulberry street, was yesterday arrested by officer Klein, of the Fourbeenth precinct, on charge of larceny. On the 26th uit, the accused called upon Mr. Leonard B. Butterfield, at No. 80 Bowery, and applied for work, giving his name as James Carroll. Believing him to be honest Mr. Butterfield gave Dundon eleven pair of numade pantaioons, with trimmings, to make up, and as he failed to return the goods according to agreement scarch was made for the deimquent, but without success till yesterday, when the officer secured him on Mr. Butterfield's request. Dundon was arraigned before Justice Hogan and committed to the Tombs for trial.

ARREST OF ALLEGED FEGITIVE BURGLARS.—On the

ARREST OF ALLEGED FUGITIVE BURGLARS .- On the right of the 13th inst., the store of Charles Blumen. berg, doing business in Red Bank, N. J.. was broken open and robbed of dry goods, fars, &c., valued at nearly £490. Two Germans, named Charles Myers and William Yohn, who were seen lurking around the Red Bank depot under suspicious circumstances on the night of the burglary, were followed up, and two or three days since they took passage on the steamboat Jesse Hoyt for this city, and on arriving here were arrested aboard the steamer by officer Hamifen, of the Twenty-sixth previnct, and in their possession the officer found a trunk containing a portion of the stolen goods and a variety of burglary tools. The accused parties were taken before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, and, refusing to accompany the officer back to New Jersey, the magistrate committed them to the Tombs till a requisition can be procured.

"What Time is it?"—On Sunday evening, about eight O'clock, a young man, Frederick A. Ackerman, night of the 13th inst., the store of Charles Blumen.

eight o'clock, a young man, Frederick A. Ackerman, of No. 282 Ninth avenue, while standing on the corner of that avenue and Thirteenth sireet, was accosted by Hugh McMahon, who was in company costed by Hugh McMahon, who was in company with four or five "esteemed friends," and requested to tell the time of night. Ackerman, singhtly suspictous that the strangers were not exactly the characters he would care to associate with, pointely declined to give the information soughs, when McMahon suddenly caught hold of his watch ohain and endeavored to pull the watch attached to it from his pocket, but anticipating such a movement Ackerman broke away from them, still retaining his timepiece. McMahon was subsequently arrested and brought pefore Justice Ledwith, of the Jofferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, who held the accused to answer without ball.

Friendiges as all the About noon on Sunday the

FELONIOUS ASSAULT .- About noon on Sunday the satoon of Mr. Whilam H. Stanley, No. 25 West Houston street, was visited by two men, James Wormald and James Petrie, who, probably forgetting that it was the Sabbath and that a man in his own house had some rights, began to conduct themselves in a had some rights, began to conduct themselves in a most disorderly manner, using boisterous and olasphemous language, one of them at his carrying matters to such an extreme that he assaulted a weman who entered the saloon on business. This was more than Mr. Stankey could bear, and he rather unceremoniously and properly ejected the radians. A few hours afterward, still wishing farther to insult Mr. Stanley, they went back to his saloon, talked londer than before, and at last Petrie drew from his pocket a loaded revolver and cocking it threatened to blow the brains out of the restaurant keeper—"to put daylight through him." Fertunately for him a friend came in, who immediately rushed into the street and called an officer to the acene, who arrested the rowdies in time to prevent a tragedy. Both of the accused were brought before Justice Ledwith vesterday morning at the Jefferson Police Court and committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions without bail.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Eleventh Day-New Canous Rejected-Cor-

Book-Assistant Bishops.
The House of Cierical and Lay Deputies opened vesterday morning, at ten o'clock, at the Church of the fransilgaration, with prayer, at which the Rev. Dr. William Adams, of Wisconsin, assisted by Rev. Ed-mund T. Perkins, of Kentucky, officiated, and Bishop Taibot, of Indiana, pronounced the benediction. When Rev. Dr. Craik had called the House to order the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Perry, read the minutes of Saturday's session, which were approved, with some slight verbal alterations. On the call of committees Rev. Dr. Haight, from the Committee on Canons, reported that it is inexpedient to change the exist-ing canon so as to subject the communicant removing from one parish to another to the jurisdiction of the rector of the parish to which he or she rethus reported against is section 1 of Canen 12, Title II., on page 95 of the Digest, as follows:-

Rection I. A communicant removing from one parish to another, shall procure from the rector (if any) of the parish of his late residence, or, if there he no rector, from one of the wardens, a certificate stating that he or she is a commu-nicant in good standing; and the rector of the parish or con-gregation to which he or she removes shall not be required to receive him or her as a communicant until such letter be pro-

Rev. Dr. Haight, on behalf of the committee explained that in so far as communicants are conerned, the present law of the Church fully governed the case, but that there was a distinction in regard to members of the Church, which the amendment seeks to reach, and who are not subject to the disci pline of the Church as prescribed by its canonical

Rev. Dr. Stubbs should be sorry if the Convention Rev. Dr. Stubbs abould be sorry if the Convention were to let that proposed amountment go by default, and moved to recommit for a further report. He demurred to the distinction made by Rev. Dr. Height that only communicants are subject to canonical discipline, and not oliber haptized members of the Church, and declared it to be a monstrous proposition. The amountment proposed intended to do away with the claim of some ciergymen that they have the right to follow their parismoners into any other parism do ever the country. He begged the Convention for otherwise if the casting state of things be not changed, an imperium to imperio, a parism within a parish, might be created. Dr. Haughs again explained the action of the committee, and state that he report from the committee, was only agreed to by a majority, be himself and others voting against it, and still behieves the amendment to be needful and of service to the best interests of the Conreck. Mr. William Cornwall, of Kentucky, continued the debate, speaking in favor of the rale as it stands. He was followed by the flew. Dr. Korton, of virginis, who also spoke against the introduction of the amendment as a canon of the Church. Rev. Dr. Stubbs rose, staling that he had been informed that the committee will meet the object by an amendatory canon to the canon on intrusion. Rev. Dr. Read, of Connection, confirmed the fact to be so, and br. Stubbs withdraw his opposition to the report and it was adopted, and the committee was discharged from further considering the proposition of establishing a proper discipline for lay readers, as mexpedient to make any change in the existing legislation of the Church. The committee was so discharged from further considering the proposition of establishing a proper discipline for lay readers, as mexpedient to make any change in the existing legislation of the Church. The committee was so discharged from further considering the proposition of the church. were to let that proposed amendment go by default,

readers, as mexpedient to make any change in the existing legislation of the Church. The committee was so discharged.

Rev. Dr. Haight made stall another report on an amendment proposing to authorize the bishops to prepare, under peculiar circumstances in special occasions, other forms of morning or evening prayer to be used instead of the forms prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. The report declares it in expedient to make any such change, and the committee were discharged from considering the subject any further.

HE BOOK OF COMMON FRAYER.

Rev. Dr. Richard S. Mason, of North Carolina, chalfman of the Committee on the Prayer Book, on the assumed grammanical inaccuracy in the invocation of the communion service, "He shall dwell in us and we in them." The committee, referring to the origin of this phrase from the oid Scotch service, and as having been in use since 1759, report against any change and ask to be discharged from the consideration of the subject. This request was agreed to. A motion was made that the report be adopted as the ense of the House, but objection was made and the metion lost by a large majority; but the Secretary was directed not to insert the last motion and its result on the journal, as injurious inferences might be drawn from such a vote if published by the authority of the Convention.

The same committee, to whem was referred the Prayer Book, reported to the effect that Harper & Bro. Sold the set of stereotype plates once in their possession, and that their ownership common now not be traced. Another set is 1.1 the hands of James Poit, as agent of the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society, since December, 1861. Some changes have been made in the dates, but by whose authority he (Mr. Pott) knew not, but he is prepared to issue new plates so soon as a proper committee is appointed to superintend their preparation. The committee have

not the time necessary to examine and ascertain the nature of thachanges made, and therefore offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved (the House of Bishops concurring), That a joint committee, to consist of these insushers on the past of this committee, to consist of these insushers on the past of this House, be appointed to sit during the rocess between the present and the next General Convention, with gower—

1. To cannine the sucrestype plates of the standard citiliting of the Prayer Book of this Church now in the possession of Mr. James Poth, Agent of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book society, and to correct the manifestly type-graphical errors therein.

2. To ascertain whether any, and if any, what other changes have been made in and plates from the standard cition as set forth by the General Convention of 1844, and to conformity to cald standard cition.

3. To procure the publication, under their own supervision, either from the old plates for from new, as they may doen expected, of another correct coltion of the biandard Prayer Book.

4. There shall be an officer of this Convention appointed, to be called the Custodian of the Standard Prayer Book.

5. To procure the publication, of the plates and a copy of the standard edition of the Convention.

The committee of the Book of Common Prayer for the use of the Convention.

7. The committee of the Book of Common Prayer for the use of the Convention.

The committee the Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York; Coit, of Troy, and How, of Philadelphia, and that Rev. Dr. Haight be appointed Castodian of the Standard Prayer Book appointed the step of the Standard Prayer Book and the Prayer Book of the Committee proposed another resolution, which was also adopted, as follows:—

Resolved, That it he referred to the Committee on Canons to consider the capetion of amenting Sec. 2, Can. 17, Title and laserting the word "and corrected application under the supervision of a joint committee of both houses of

General Convenion of 1888."

CHEONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE OF ORDINATIONS FOR THE MINISTRY.

The special consmittee on the chronological catalogue of ordinations, prepared by Bishop Burgess, reported in favor of allowing the dioceses to make copies thereof at their own expense, and that a commission be appointed to take charge of all the documents, either written or printed, belonging to the Convention, and safely keep them during the recess, and allow the several dioceses to take copies of such as they desire at their own cost and subject to such regulations as the commission may prescribe. Rev. Dr. E. Edwards Beardsley, in explaining the action and report of the committee, stated that this chronological catalogue was very valuable, as it gave the names of all who were ordained ministers of the gospel in this country, and also that many years ago the Rev. Dr. Hawks went to Engiand, being the historiographer of the Church, and he obtained a number of manuscripts relating to the pre-revolutionary history of this Church. After his death they came into the hands of his executors, but at the request of the bishops the documents were delivered to the secretary, the Rev. Dr. Perry, who has them now. The report was received and the resolutions submitted by the committee were adopted.

An Additional of Rev. Dr. Richard S. CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE OF ORDINATIONS FOR

but at the request of the bishops the documents were delivered to the secretary, the Rev. Dr. Perry, who has them now. The report was received and the resolutions submitted by the committee were adopted.

AN ADDITIONAL GYCLE.

The House then, on motion of Rev. Dr. Richard S. Mason, repassed the resolution adopted at the last Convention, adding an additional cycle, completing the present century, to be inserted in the table for finding Faster, and that the cycle from 1843 to 1861 be inserted in the table for finding Faster, and that the cycle from 1843 to 1861 be inserted in the table for finding Faster, and that the cycle from 1843 to 1861 be inserted in the table for finding Faster, and that the cycle from 1843 to 1861 be inserted in the finding f

Intion adopted this morning, providing for a commission to correct typographical errors in the
Prayer Book.

The debate was continued by the Rev. Dr. Mason,
the mover of the alterations noted above, by Mr.
Wm. Cornwail, of Kentucky, and others. Mr. Taylor
moved that his resolution be tabled for the present,
and on Wednesday he gave notice that he would
bring it up. Adopted. Mr. Samuel B, Ruggles also
offered the following resolution, requesting it to be
tabled until the same time:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Prayer Book cause to
be prepared and reported at the next Convention an accurate
translation from the original Greek of the Creed inscribed in
the Prayer Book as the Sicene Creed.

The neuticiman said that this matter affected our

Resolved, That the Committee on the Prayer Book cause to be prepared and reported at the next Convention an accurate translation from the original Greek of the Oreed inscribed in the Prayer Book as the Nicene Creed.

The gentieman said that this matter affected our relations with our bretaren in the East—the Russo-Greek Church.

This latter statement had reference to the words in the Oreed "proceeding from the Father and the Son" after the words "i believe in the Holy Ghost," which the Greek Catholics assert is not contained in the criginal of the Nicene Creed, but was interpolated in later times by the Church of Rome. And it is now believed by some that if these words so claimed to have been inserted were stricken from the text a union between the Episcopal and the Greek Church could much easter and sooner be accomplished.

REPORTS OF DIOCESES.

On motion of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggies a resolution was adopted directing the secretary to take the necessary measures to obtain returns of clergy, baptisms, confirmations, communicants and officer matters required by Canon 15, and when obtained to insert the same in the journal.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

Mr. E. M. Barthalow, of Kansas, moved that the next Triennial Convention to be held in the city of Cincinnat, ohlo, Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsia, moved to strike out Cincinnati and Insert Chicago. He believed that the Convention should be held in the West. There were tarce g eat cities there, viz., Chicago, Cincinnat and six Louis. He had nothing to say against St. Louis, but Onicago was accessible to all the Dnited State. (Louisnier.) He thought they ought to select between St. Louis and Chicago; the last was the omy city in which the Convention he now recorded, and the House take action on them to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The following cities were then named:—Cincinnati, by Mr. Bartholow, of Kansas; Chicago, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Wisconsin; St. Louis, by Rev. Dr. Wallace, Mississippi.

Several motions for a recess were made and lost, but morbies began to go out, when a dele

Afternoon Session.

Afterneon Session.

MULTIPLYING ASSETANT BISHOPS.

The Committee on Canonia, to whom was referred the consideration of sec. 5., Canon XIII., Thile I. relative to assistant bishops, reported the foliowing Canon in place thereof. (The addition is in Italics):

When a bishop of a discose is mable, by reason of old age or other permanent cause of infirmity, to discharge his epicopal duties, or whom it satisfactorily appears to the consention of the discose this due attaction to ask distinct discovering appears to the consention of the discover than the additional to the head for this said discovery who shall not measured one assistant bishop may be elected by and for the said discovery who shall in all cases succeed the bishop, that perform such episcopal duties and excelses such episcopal authority in the discover as the bishop shall assign to him; and it case of the bishop is a salistant bishop, shall perform such episcopal duties and excelses such episcopal authority in the discover as the bishop shall assign to him; and it case of the bishop's including and excelses such episcopal authority in the discover as the bishop shall assign to him; and it case of the bishop's including and assistant bishop shall during such inability perform all the duties and excelse all the authorities which appears in the office of a bishop. No person the him elected or consecrated a suffragal while, nor child have be more than one assistant bishop in a discover at the same time.

The consideration of this reported amendment caused a lively dubate. Judge Conyrightan led of with a strong argument in favor of its adoption, and he was followed by Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, with a violent phillipte against it, denouncing the "iniquity" of assistant bishops, which would only tend to give the Bishops the power to designate their own successors, as it would eastry the freedom of election, by dioceean convention. Judge Battle, of North Carolina; Judge Otis, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the adoption of the change; Mr. Weish, of Pennsylv

favored the proposition, as they in Virginia for thirty years out of thirty-eight, had had Assistant the state open and the camothily to the harmony and blessing of the Church. Rev. Dr. Haight, in forcible argament defended the action and objects of the committee, and that it was necessary to give to aged Bishops an assistant so that their diocesce may not go to rack and ruin. Judge Olis referred to the fact, that under the limitation to the divisions of diocesce already adopted, whereby no one city shall form more than one diocese, it was necessary to consider the condition of the country and that we will have cities of millions of inhabitants. The care of their souls could not be estrusted to one man alone, and hence an assistant bishop in these instances would be a necessity. After some further debate the vote was taken by counting, and it resulted:—For the amendment, eighty-nine; against it, eighty-four; being a majority of five for the report of the committee. To the impartial observer the suspicion could not long remain a stranger that something more was hid under the unassummy words of this amendment, and it was the impression of some that it was intended to reach the kight few. Bishop Potter, of New York, who is possibly to be coupled with an assistant, so that a similar occurrence like the late Tyng trial may never again take place. Whether this be so or not it cannot positively be asserted, but such at least was the opinion several gentiemen expressed after the vote became known.

The Book of common Prayers again.

The relations of the House, it was resolved that Rev. Dr. Coyt's itargical report of 1841 on the prayer book, being now out of print, shall be printed as an appendix to the journal of this year's convention.

The resolution of the House of Bishops providing for granting to ciergymen of the Church of England in Cannada the same privileges in the United States as ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church early, being now out of print, shall be printed as an appendix to the lours and the su

EPISCOPAL EVANGELILATION SOCIETY.

Meeting at Calvary Church-Addresses by Bishops Neeley, of Mainer Eastburn, of Massachusetts, and Whippie, of Minuesota, and

The anniversary of this society was held last evening at Calvary church, corner of Twenty-first street and After an opening prayer by Bishop Neeley and singing Gioria in excelsis and a hymn, Rev. Dr. Huntington, who presided, explained the nature

After an opening prayer by Bishop Neeley and singing Gioria in excelsis and a hymn, Rev. Dr. Huntington, who presided, explained the nature and objects of the society. Its name explained mainly the scope of its purpose and endeavor. The aim was to send into the waste places of the country men ordained as Christian ministers. These men did not need the education and training morded at Union theological seminaries, but a special education for the work, and for this purpose he urged that it was necessary to establish special schools for this special class of evangelial teachers of the sacred trains of the Bible to such as otherwise would not be reached in the course of ordinary munistrantons. These evangelists would be hinerant, travelling from place to place, as the apostics of olden times. He spose at length upon this topic and the vast field of the country and the necessity of liberal Christian contributions to help forward the work.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, followed in some very interesting rounarks jegarating the society, the work that done, the work it was doing and the work that done, the work it was doing and the work that done, the work it was doing and the work that done, the work it was doing and the work and breach the goage tide every creature." It was a missionary society. In the Far West charelies did not keep pace with the increasing population. He described the destitution in his own support of the society.

Bishop Neeley, of Maine, said he had heard more of the society confight than he had ever before. It was not necessary to go to Minnesota to see the necessity for such and ordered and ordered and ordered was a large field of labor—an immense neit ready and ripe for the harvest. He hoped that one thing was not rorgotten and would not be forgotten—the necessity of supporting the evangelists send forth by the society. This was an important point, of 450 towns in Maine there were not fifty where these forms of religious worship was observed. This should not be ready and ripe for the harvest.

The choir sang the lynn commeacing with the verse—

Go preach my Gopel, saith the Lord,
Bid the whole each my grace receive;
End the whole each my grace receive;
End the whole each my grace receive;
End then better, over and live.

And then kev. Mr. Cummings, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, followed in a lew remarks. It was an unpaintable truth, but an incontrovertible one, that the Episcopal Church and into reaon the masses of the people. For forty years this Church had existed in Kentucky, and yet three-fourths of the people of that State had never seen a bishop, minister or deacon of the Episcopal Churca. He looked upon the present organization as the great thing needed to make their Church and its traching and primples known to the snasses of the people. The demand for increasing moor in the vineyard of the Lord would be met by this society.

Rev. Mr. Fox, of Enghad, the next to address the meeting, said he was comparatively a stranger in a strange land. He approved in every respect of the society which had been the tame of the addresses to which they had listened. In England there was no organization preclady like it, but some of somewhat similar alms and kindred organization. The societies to which he referred, whose agents were lay members, were doing much good, but the one organized here was sure, in his opinion, to be attended with far more beneficial results. He hoped the right class of laborers would be raised to do the work.

work.
Taking up a collection, singing, prayer and the benediction closed the exercises.

FIVE MURDERS IN ONE NEW ENGLAND COUNTY. The Ku Klux Butcheries Rivalled in the Land

FIVE MURDERS IN ONE NEW ENGLAND COUNTY.

The Ku Klux Butchesies Rivalied in the Land of the Puritaus.

(From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Oct. 10.1 The increase of crime is one of those things of which we are constantly hearing, but the true measure of it is not very accurately kept. A few shocking crimes make more impression on the public mind than a great many of the more common and dangerous sort. But there are seasons when there seems to be an epidemic of crime and when the circumstances of the crimes committed are more hourible than usual. The prosent year is such a season, and is particularly remarkable for its murders. No part of the North has a more extraocdinary record in this respect than Rockingham county, the southeast corner of New Hampsaire. At the season of the criminal courf which open at Poresnouth to-morrow, no less than four persons are to be tried for marder and another for an attempt to kill, all the others being the work of the last six months. One of these murderers killed two persons, so that the whole number of lives destroyed is five. One was a mother killed by her sen, and two others were an aged couple whose number had been their trusted servant. The entire population of Rockingham county is but about 50,000, and so many murders are not recorded in its annais for had accutury before. The murders in worcester county have been mentioned in comparison, but at the sameratio to the population there should be sixteen murders in worcester county have been mentioned in comparison, but at the sameration to the past year is less than forty. Enough, one would say.

In every one of these New Hampshire crimer, drink was directly or indirectly the occasion. The murderer Pike, who killed Mr. and Mrs. Brown for their money in such a horrible manner, is believed to have been only a thief oy nature, but made an assamin by drink. He is, to be sure, a crimmal by habil, having been sent to the Westbor reform school when having spent nearly all his adult life, when not in having spent nearly all hi